FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Soviet Union

Vol III No 126 *28 June 1979*

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MEDIA CONTINUE COMMENT ON VIENNA SUMMIT, SALT II CONCLUSION

Arbatov on SALT II

LD272030 Moscow TASS in English 2022 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, June 27, TASS--Academician Georgiy Arbatov has qualified the SALT II as the most important and radical agreement in the limitation of armaments in the whole history of the nuclear epoch. At the request of a TASS correspondent, the director of the Soviet Institute of the U.S. and Canadian Studies commented on the results of the Vienna meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter.

The great value of the SALT II treaty, Arbatov said, is that its ratification will open up prospects for a new treaty--SALT III.

"In other words, from limitation of strategic offensive armaments he could come over to their substantial reduction, which meets the interests of the Soviet and American peoples, the interests of security in the whole planet."

"We, the Soviet people, are optimists, and believe in reality of the accords reached in Vienna, Arbatov said. But we do not shut our eyes to the fact that disarmament is a very long process which calls for efforts to promote continuation of the struggle. We know that in the United States there is influential opposition to the SALT II, just as to the very idea of detente, to any measures aimed at limitation of armaments. The military-industrial complex is desperately resisting any restriction of the arms race, and extremely conservative politicians, the people who rose up on the crest of 'cold war,' are grouping around it.

"There is no doubt that the struggle in the U.S. Senate around ratification of SALT II is to be serious, Arbatov said. The wish is that every senator should become aware of the extent of responsibility he assumes. To repeal or alter the agreement, the result of the work of seven years is a matter which has no prospects.

Arbatov expressed confidence that the signing of the SALT II treaty "can and should give an impetus to other negotiations on limitation of armaments, restriction of armaments, and it is known that discussed at such negotiations are such problems as full prohibition of tests of nuclear, radiological weapons, limitation of military activity in the Indian Ocean, let alone such an important matter as limitation of troops and armaments in central Europe. We should like to believe that the signing of the SALT II agreement will invigorate the activities of the delegations to these negotiations, will accelerate the elaboration of relevant agreements."

Touching upon the Chinese leadership's stand toward the SALT II, Arbatov has said: "Beijing sees for itself a benefit in aggravation of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, though this certainly is not in the interests of the Chinese people, the national interests of the country. The Soviet Union would like to see China participating in the normal process of detente, in the process of eliminating the danger of a nuclear war, restricting and reducing armaments. We do not lose hope that time will come when China does not stand aside from the over-all stream, from the general tendencies in world politics which is developing in the interests of mankind.

"This year, Arbatov said in conclusion, is very important from the political viewpoint. Our desire is that it should enter the history as the year which has given a strong impetus to the cause of peace, consolidation of detente, development of international cooperation, such an impetus which will exert a serious influence upon the development of events in the foreseeable future."

Caution Against Attempts To Amend

LD280851 Moscow SOTSIALSTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 23 Jun 79 p 3 LD

[Article by G. Dadyants, SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA international reviewer: "An Important Step Forward"]

[Text] The Vienna meeting between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President J. Carter has evoked a broad and positive response all over the world. The results of the meeting have met with the approval of the broad people's masses, realistically-minded politicians and all those who want lasting peace and are conscious of the danger posed by a further buildup of nuclear arsenals. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers have wholly and fully approved the activity of the Soviet delegation headed by L.I. Brezhnev and have expressed deep satisfaction with the results achieved at the meeting.

The treaty signed in Vienna between the USSR and the United States on limiting offensive strategic arms, known as SALT II, is of particular and fundamental importance for defending world peace. "By signing this treaty," L.I. Brezhnev said, "we are helping to uphold every person's most sacred right--the right to life."

Back in the early seventies the USSR and the United States agreed to do their utmost to prevent the outbreak of nuclear war. Talks on limiting strategic arms went on for almost 10 years without a break. It was, however, not easy to reach mutually acceptable decisions. U.S. militarist circles closely connected with the military-industrial complex did everything they could to hold up the talks, frightening Americans with talk of "the Soviet military threat" and trying to persuade the U.S. public that SALT II is contrary to "U.S. security interests."

The SALT II accord was made possible by long, intensive work on the part of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers and by L.I. Brezhnev's personal contribution to preparing and holding the meeting and to the cause of consolidating world peace, curbing the arms race and developing mutually advantageous cooperation among states with different social systems.

As for the United States, the signing of the treaty is indicative of the fact that in the end commonsense and an understanding of the realities of contemporary international life prevailed over the fairytales of the cold war period.

As L.I. Brezhnev pointed out, the new treaty is realistic and concrete. The essence of it is the quantitative limitation of arms and the containment of their qualitative improvement. The treaty provides for the limiting of existing nuclear arms, as well as for substantial limitations on updating them and on the development of new strategic offensive systems. The treaty is founded on the principle of equality and identical security. In particular, it establishes equal maximum levels for nuclear weapon delivery vehicles for both sides. The implementation of all commitments under the treaty are subject to reliable verification by each side's national technical facilities.

Such a treaty could only be formulated by years of effort with due regard for a fair balance of Soviet and U.S. interests. Every clause of the treaty was weighed and considered dozens of times. Clearly, any attempts to rock this complex edifice built with such great labor or to introduce substitutes for any of its parts in the interests of either side could bring about the collapse of the whole structure.

Those members of the U.S. Congress who have already demonstrated their liking for devising "amendments" to agreements reached between the U.S. administration and the Soviet Union must take heed of this. Thus, Senator Jackson told ABC television of his determination "to fight in the Senate to get SALT II back on the negotiating table," with instructions for the U.S. delegates to secure an agreement envisaging...a reduction in the Soviet nuclear arsenal! Replying to Jackson and his ilk, U.S. leaders have said that any changes or "amendments" would be unacceptable both to the Soviet Union and to the U.S. administration.

As for the Soviet Union, it is well aware of the importance of the accord that has been reached. The Soviet Union fully supports the treaty and will not countenance any deviations from it or any attempts to undermine the spirit or letter of it.

The validation of SALT II will be a major new step to contain the dangerous and costly arms race and will open up new possibilities for drafting follow-up measures not just for limiting, but also for reducing strategic arms. The talk on SALT III will serve this purpose. It obviously makes sense to use the conclusion of the treaty to boost progress in other areas of limiting the arms race and securing disarmament--in the exchange of views currently taking place on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis.

That means, in particular, concluding a treaty on a complete and comprehensive ban on nuclear weapons testing, further strengthening the sphere of nuclear nonproliferation and on the Vienna talks on mutual armed forces and arms reduction in central Europe. In the opinion of Paris's L'AURORE, SALT II is "a stage in a process which should ultimately lead to the comprehensive and monitored [kontroliruyemoye] limitation of all arms, whether strategic or tactical, nuclear or conventional."

It is no secret that the state of Soviet-U.S. relations is of tremendous importance for international peace and security and largely determines the development of the entire international situation. So every step forward on the path of a general improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations is also a step toward improving the international climate.

The USSR takes a positive view of the fact that both sides have come out resolutely in favor of further deepening detente, which must be consistently given concrete expression and extended to all corners of the globe. Of great importance also is the agreement of the USSR and the United States that the positive changes which have occurred on the European Continent and which are reflected in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe need to be underlined and developed by means of measures aimed at complementing political detente with military detente.

"Unanimously supporting the peace policy pursued by our party and the Soviet state, the Soviet people take a positive view of the results achieved during the Vienna meeting. The success of that policy will give the Soviet people renewed strength and energy in implementing the great tasks of communist building," it was stated in the document of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers.

Soldatov Article

LD271317 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent V. Soldatov report: "After the Vienna Meeting"]

[Text] New York--The Vienna summit and the signing of the Soviet-U.S. strategic offensive arms limitation agreement have won the approval of broad circles of the U.S. public.

The majority of sober politicians and commentators agree that the meeting between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President J. Carter was essential and useful.

It is also being noted extensively that the Soviet Union and the United States agreed in Vienna to embark on SALT III talks. Talks on naval presence in the Indian Ocean, the sale of arms to third countries and other questions will be resumed. Commentators note almost unanimously that the Vienna talks passed in a businesslike, constructive atmosphere.

Naturally, special attention is paid to the strategic offensive arms limitation treaty. Even before, SALT II had been the subject of keen polemics in the United States. Now that the signatures of the two countries' leaders are appended to this document, the debates are intensifying. Its supporters note that it is an important step toward averting a third world war and limiting the nuclear arms race. "The SALT II treaty," the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes editorially "for the first time really reverses the arms race by demanding a reduction in the existing level of nuclear forces."

Senator Alan Cranston has called the SALT II treaty a good document which strengthens U.S. security. He stated that he would work strenuously to "insure the treaty's ratification in the Senate." "A negative position on the part of the Senate," the senator continued, "would step up the nuclear arms race."

In a speech to members of the "Coalition for a New Foreign Policy" Senator Edward Kennedy stated that "the SALT II treaty initiates a long-awaited arms reduction process." Many other politicians and public organizations approve the treaty.

It is easy to understand the position of those who back SALT II. "By signing this treaty," L.I. Brezhnev said in Vienna, "we are helping to uphold every person's most sacred right--the right to life." These words are quoted extensively in the press here.

It is also possible to understand those who want to examine for themselves the terms of the agreement and what it gives each side. Long before the document was signed it was the subject of much speculation in the United States. Even now you can hear opinions which are surprising in terms of their ignorance, for instance, or their "free" treatment of the facts. Now that the document has been published we can convince ourselves as to how precisely everything in it is weighted and balanced, and also that it is indeed built on the principle of equality and identical security.

But it is hard, impossible, to understand the logic of the arguments of those who oppose SALT II. Its fierce opponents allege that they too are in favor of limiting the nuclear arms race but...they are against SALT II in its present form. [paragraph continues]

The same time, as noted by White House aide D. Aaron who is handling SALT II problems, many "hawks" are not criticizing specific articles of the treaty. They are against any agreement on problems of curbing the arms race in general, and the amendments they propose have only one aim--thwarting the ratification of the accord in the Senate.

Senator Jackson stands out particularly among the "hawks." On the eve of the Vienna meeting he accused the present administration and the two previous administrations of pursuing and continuing to pursue a "policy of appeasement" of the Soviet Union. The senator alleged that the Soviet Union "is strenuously building up its strategic and conventional arms," "opposing peace in the Near East" and "promoting the buildup of tension in Iran." After the meeting had ended Jackson stated that he would make every effort to prevent the treaty's ratification in the Senate. Jackson and other "hawks" are demanding a "hard line" with respect to the Soviet Union.

This course, which presupposes interference in other people's affairs, is being criticized in the United States. With increasing frequency you can hear statements here regarding the need to improve Soviet-U.S. relations. The New York TIMES recently published as a paid announcement a statement by supporters of good-neighborly relations with the Soviet Union. "If Soviet-U.S. relations are based on commonsense," the statement says, "we will have peace, security and prosperity. If not, we and virtually all mankind will face an uncertain future."

Now that the Soviet-U.S. treaty has been signed, both sides must ratify it by the means stipulated by their constitution. In the United States this requires a two-thirds majority in the Senate. In a few days White House representatives will distribute copies of the SALT II treaty and related documents to the senators. In July they will be discussed in several Senate committees, particularly the Foreign Relations Committee. In September the Senate will begin to debate the treaty. The final vote is expected at the end of the year.

Since the Vienna meeting the supporters of the SALT II treaty have stepped up their activity. This is particularly noticeable in the activity of labor unions. Many major unions--those of the automobile workers, communications workers, dockers, longshoremen and a number of others--have declared their support for the SALT II treaty. Many U.S. public organizations are demanding the approval of the accords achieved in Vienna.

'Dangerous Repercussions' of Tampering

LD271021 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 23 Jun 79 p 3 LD

[Nikolay Pastukhov 'International Review': "To Benefit All Peoples"]

[Text] June 18, 1979. The Redoutensaal of Vienna's Hofburg Palace. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Jimmy Carter, president of the United States of America, seal with their signatures the treaty between the USSR and the United States limiting strategic offensive arms and other Soviet-U.S. documents.

After examining the results of the Vienna meeting the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers "wholly and entirely approve the work of the Soviet delegation headed by L.I. Brezhnev and are deeply satisfied with the results achieved at the meeting, above all with the signing of the treaty between the USSR and the United States limiting strategic offensive arms, of the protocol to the treaty and other related documents, and of the Soviet-U.S. joint communique.

Agreement on these questions was made possible by long and intensive work by the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's personal contribution to preparing and holding the meeting and to the consolidation of general peace, the curbing of the arms race and the development of mutually advantageous cooperation between states with different social systems.

War is altogether alien to human reason and human consciousness. However, there are in the world people who hold other views. Sometimes occupying key positions in the bourgeois hierarchy they stir up militarist hysteria and fuel the arms race, including the nuclear arms race, which could bring the peoples of the world to the brink of an irremediable catastrophe.

The essence of the new treaty lies in its establishment of quantitative arms limitation and the curbing of their qualitative improvement. The Soviet Union and the United States have reached a sensible compromise which takes both sides' interests into consideration. A document built on the principle of equality and identical security and whose commitments are subject to realiable verification has been signed.

The international response to the Vienna meeting, which our press has covered extensively these last few days, is a convincing demonstration of the practically unanimous support in both socialist and capitalist countries for the Soviet-U.S. accords. Workers, peasants, the intelligentsia, representatives of the business world, politicians and statesmen alike applaud the results of the Vienna meeting. The latest June U.S. public opinion poll showed that the overwhelming majority of all strata of the American people ardently supports both the SALT II treaty and the changes for the better which have become apparent in Soviet-U.S. relations.

However, there are forces in the United States which are trying to launch a frontal attack on these important accords. Among them is the well-known Senator Henry Jackson, who has taken upon himself the mission of defending the interests of the military-industrial complex in the Senate. As is known, his speeches are based on briefs prepared for him by Richard Perle, former Pentagon employee, Zionist stooge, malicious anti-Soviet and inveterate militarist. A position of disloyalty toward President J. Carter has been adopted by CIA Director Admiral Turner, who has said that he will "withhold" his support for the SALT II treaty.

The Vienna documents are scheduled for debate in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee 9 July. They will then pass on for discussion to another two Senate committees--the Armed Services and Intelligence committees. The treaty's ratification by the entire Senate is scheduled for September. The enemies of peace and international detente, as the U.S. press reports, plan to torpedo the treaty by means of various amendments and stipulations which could have serious and even dangerous repercussions for Soviet-U.S. relations and for the international situation as a whole. [paragraph continues]

The new treaty is built on the principle of equality and identical security and represents a fair balance of Soviet and U.S. interests. No deviations from it can be considered permissible. The Soviet Union is ready to fulfill in full the commitments it has assumed and proceeds from the premise that the other side will approach this question in the same way.

It is perfectly obvious that if ratified and validated the SALT II treaty will pave the way for the drafting of a SALT II agreement and will promote the successful development of all the other talks on curbing the arms race and, in particular, those on a mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

The Vienna meetings between the USSR and U.S. heads of state and the documents signed by them can considerably expand the framework of bilateral cooperation between our countries, which will undoubtedly have a positive effect on improving the international climate as a whole.

The Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that detente is only a beginning. In its relations with the United States, as with other states, it would like there to be real good neighborliness--healthy, and sound relations which exclude the possibility of military conflict--and it is ready to work hard to get this. This work, however, must be reciprocated.

The Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers believe that the Vienna meeting opens up possibilities for more consistently expanding the spheres of Soviet-U.S. cooperation on the principled basis of complete equality, identical security, respect for sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. According with the fundamental interests of the peoples of both the USSR and the United States, such cooperation makes international peace more durable.

Addressing voters, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, emphasized: "Our aim is to achieve lasting peace and security for the Soviet people and lasting peace and peaceful cooperation among all the world's states. And to achieve that aim we will fight tirelessly, sparing neither strength nor energy."

This noble work of the Soviet state, our party and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally is evoking a sense of tremendous gratitude among people of good will the world over since this work paves the way for a peaceful tomorrow and inspires confidence in the triumph of good over evil, progress over reaction and in the triumph of social justice and the peoples' national liberation.

The outstanding personal contribution of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who over a period of many years has tirelessly, consistently and with inexhaustible persistence and determination worked to achieve the treaty signed in Vienna, must be pointed out with gratitude, WPC President Romesh Chandra declared. The peace movement, he pointed out, supports SALT II, seeing it as a way of stopping the inflation of military arsenals and of preventing the emergence of monstrous new types of mass-destruction weapons.

These words by the leader of one of the world's most broad-based and influential movements in the struggle for peace express the thoughts and aspirations of all to whom peace, creation and progress are dear. [paragraph continues]

In warmly welcoming and approving the results of the Vienna meeting they are joined by the Soviet people--the builders of the communist society who by selfless labor at plants and factories, in the fields of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and on the construction projects of the 10th 5-Year Plan are making a worthy contribution to strengthening the might of their socialist fatherland and to peace and international security.

Comparison of Gromyko Press Conference

A comparison of the item "Gromyko Gives Press Conference on Vienna Summit" and subtitled 'Gromyko Statement' and 'Response to questions' published in the 26 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT page AA 1 with a Moscow PRAVDA in Russian report published on 26 June on pages 4 and 5 reveals that except for slight editorial variations there are no substantive differences between the two.

MX DECISION THREATENS SPURRING ON OF ARMS RACE

LD191323 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Jun 79 p 3 LD

[Article from military-technical review by Col Engr L. Nechayuk and Lt Col Engr V. Talanov, candidate of technical sciences: "To the Advantage of the Military-Industrial Complex"]

[Text] A week ago it was decided in the United States to embark on the creation and deployment of the new ICBM designated by the initials MX. According to an AP report it has been decided to build 200 such missiles and to deploy them in underground launching positions. What is the nature of the new missile system whose development began back in 1974 and is now in full swing?

According to the Pentagon's plan, the MX is toform the basis of the U.S. arsenal of land-based strategic missiles in the eighties. It is a three-stage solid-fuel ballistic missile with a launch weight of 68-77 tons, twice the size of the U.S. Minuteman-3 strategic missile now in use.

According to calculations the MX will be able to deliver to a target 10,000 km away a MIRV consisting of 10-14 thermonuclear-charged warheads. Before launching, the missile itself is placed in a canister which, depending on where the missile is based, may be installed in a silo, on a transporter-launcher or on board an aircraft of appropriate capacity. To judge from recent press reports preference has been given to one of the land-based methods.

It is characteristic that, without waiting for a formal decision on the creation of the new type of strategic missile, the Pentagon has already determined the main subcontractors--the companies which will receive orders for the assembly of missiles, the production of missiles and guidance and control system. The cost of developing the new strategic missile system will be tens of billions of dollars. In the opinion of the engineering NEW RECORD magazine, flight tests of the MX can now begin in 1984 and series production a year later.

The decision to develop the new system of strategic missile weapons, clearly taken to the benefit of the U.S. military-industrial complex, as many U.S. public and political figures rightly note, is fraught with the danger of the arms race being sharply urged on.

CEMA SESSION CONTINUES; BAYBAKOV, KATUSHEV SPEAK

LD271204 Moscow TASS in English 1022 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 27, TASS--The thirty-third meeting of the CMEA session is continuing in Moscow today. A report on draft long-term target cooperation programmes for meeting rational requirements of the CMEA member-countries in industrial consumer goods and in the development of transport ties of the CMEA member-countries as well as on draft subprogrammes for supplying machines and equipment for the measures envisaged by these programmes was delivered at the morning session by Chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee (Gosplan) Nikolay Baybakov, who is chairman of the CMEA committee for cooperation in the field of planning.

He pointed out that the main goal of the long-term target programmes for cooperation in the field of industrial consumer goods is an even fuller satisfaction of rational demand of the population for the basic types of these products.

The implementation of long-term target programmes for cooperation in the field of the development of transport ties will make it possible to meet the demand of the CMEA countries for the mutual transportation of cargoes and passengers.

The draft provides for measures directed at the development of the main railways and some most important highways of international significance, of the water and air transport.

Simultaneously with these programmes, subprogrammes have been drafted for cooperation in the field of the machine building industry. They provide for the development of specialisation and cooperation in the manufacture of a number of machines, equipment and transportation facilities, creation of new modern designs, unification, typification and standardization of equipment, machines and assemblies for the relevant industries.

The course of work on dovetailing plans for the next five-year plan period (1981-1985) was discussed at the session today. It was pointed out that bilateral consultations had been held of planning and industrial bodies for the dovetailing of plans in the most important branches of material production. Much attention was devoted to meeting the countries' demand for fuel-energy and raw material resources. Questions pertaining to the development of these branches as well as of the machine building industry, agriculture, transport, science and technology have been comprehensively examined. Issues were discussed in connection with deepening the specialisation and cooperation of production in the next five-year period.

Bilateral long-term programmes are being drawn up for the development of specialisation and cooperation of production in the most important branches of national economy up to the year of 1990. Questions were also discussed pertaining to mutual supplies of basic types of machinery and equipment. The work for the dovetailing of plans is to be completed in the first half of 1980.

Speaking on the practical implementation of the decisions taken at the preceeding meeting of the session on questions pertaining to a further perfection of the organization of cooperation of the CMEA member-countries and activity of the council, Chairman of the CMEA Executive Committee, USSR Permanent Representative to the Council Konstantin Katushev pointed out that central to the plans of work of the CMEA bodies are issues in connection with the implementation of long-term target programmes for cooperation, implementation of comprehensive programme of socialist economic integration, cooperation in the field of material production, science and technology. The CMEA session is continuing its work.

Draft Programs, Delegate Speeches

LD272044 Moscow TASS in English 2042 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 27, TASS--The participants in the 33rd meeting of the CMEA session today heard a report on draft long-term special-purpose programmes of cooperation to satisfy rational requirements in manufactured consumer goods and to develop the transport ties of CMEA countries, and also on draft sub-programmes to provide machinery and equipment necessary for the fulfillment of the long-term programmes.

The delegations were also familiarised with the course of the drafting and implementation of practical measures to realise projects included in the long-term special-purpose programmes of cooperation and with work done to coordinate the economic development plans of CMEA countries in the years from 1981 to 1985. A report was made on measures to further perfect the organisation of cooperation of CMEA countries and the activities of the council.

The head of the Soviet delegation Aleksey Kosygin spoke at the morning meeting in the course of the discussion. In his speech the head of the Bulgarian delegation Stanko Todorov reviewed the draft long-term programmes which were submitted for discussion. He noted the need for further deepening socialist economic integration, of coordinating economic plans, of the specialisation and cooperation of production.

The fulfilment of long-term special-purpose programmes of cooperation worked out to enhance the development of the output of manufactured consumer goods, will facilitate the satisfaction of the requirements of CMEA countries, it was noted by the head of the Hungarian delegation Gyorgy Lazar. Speaking of the programme of cooperation in the field of transport, he stressed the need, along with the development of the transport network, of rapidly expanding the number of transport means and creating the required industrial base.

The head of the Vietnamese delegation Le Thanh Ngi spoke about Vietnam's readiness to participate in the long-term programmes of cooperation adopted by the CMEA. Vietnam's joining of the CMEA created further conditions for expanding ties with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, he said. The statement condemning Beijing's aggression against Vietnam, adopted by the CMEA Executive Committee at its 89th meeting, the decision to give Vietnam assistance in the further construction of projects discontinued by the PRC, the timely and diverse assistance by the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries to Vietnam are convincing evidence of militant solidarity between CMEA countries in the struggle against the Beijing reactionary grouping that has aligned itself with imperialism and international reaction.

The head of the GDR delegation Willi Stoph noted that the Socialist Unity Party of Germany views close ties between fraternal parties and the further strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the community of socialist states as an important pre-condition for the continuous development of cooperation in all spheres of society's life.

The growing share of the GDR's trade turn-over is based on long-term agreements of specialisation and cooperation of production. The GDR is now a party to about 500 bilateral and multi-lateral agreements. We come out for the purposeful expansion of specialisation and cooperation between our countries, Willi Stoph said.

Within the framework of fulfilling the long-term special-purpose programmes of cooperation projects facilitating the satisfaction of the economy's increased requirements in raw materials and fuel, we regard the continuation and growth of mutual deliveries of important types of raw materials and fuel as one of the main questions during the coordination of plans for the period of 1981-1985. As to us, we will further mobilise efforts to develop our own fuel and energy base.

The head of the Cuban delegation, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, said the Republic of Cuba is now coordinating plans with the other countries of the community, striving to find as many ways to develop economic integration as possible. He spoke of the positive experience of Cuba's cooperation with the other countries of the community and pointed to its great interest in participation in long-term target-oriented cooperation programs.

The experience of the CMEA activities, pointed out Jambyn Batmonh, the head of the Mongolian delegation, is of immense importance for the further development of socialist economic integration. The completion of the elaboration of long-term target-oriented cooperation programs in the main branches of material production of CMEA countries is an important result. Their implementation will help to hasten the development and raise the effectiveness of the economy of the Mongolian People's Republic.

Over the years of the CMEA activities, said Mieczyslaw Jagielski, the head of the Polish delegation, an important chapter has been added to the socio-economic development of the countries of the community. At present main attention in the CMEA is given to matters aimed at realizing the long-term target-oriented cooperation programs. Poland will make every effort to implement the programs.

Mieczyslaw Jagielski specially noted the internationalist stand of the Soviet Union which in an all-round and effective way contributes to the solution of the fuel-and-raw material problems in the interests of the whole of the community. He spoke in detail of the question of the development of transport, of cooperation in satisfying the population's rational needs for manufactured consumer goods, and of the all-round development of specialization and coordination in production.

The council's session is being held in the conditions when the peoples of CMEA countries, of all socialist states have made great strides within a historically short period of time in the building of socialism and communism, said Ilie Verdet, the head of the Romanian delegation.

As socialist country, Romania gives attention first of all to the expansion of cooperation and coordination with CMEA countries, with all socialist states on the basis of the principles of full equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, and comradely mutual assistance, Ilie Verdet went on to say. The development of such a cooperation shows the superiority of the socialist system in the field of interstate relations, too, which strengthens the prestige and influence of socialism in the world. The head of the delegation pointed out that the Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian Government attach much importance to economic relations with CMEA countries.

Lubomir Strougal, the head of the Czechoslovak delegation, said the adoption of long-term target-oriented programs will determine a joint cooperation strategy in the solution of major tasks in the main branches of material production for the coming decade.

The head of the delegation touched upon questions of dynamic and effective development of the country's economy and on the problems of fuel-and-energy balance.

Lubomir Strougal pointed to Czechoslovakia's interest in the realization of long-term target-oriented cooperation programs which create a strategy of CMEA countries in the sphere of material production.

Yugoslavia is interested in the further development of cooperation with the CMEA and CMEA member countries, said Dragoljub Stavrev, head of the delegation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The long-term target-oriented cooperation programs are the real basis for further expansion of cooperation between Yugoslavia and the CMEA, he went on to say. Expressed at CMEA bodies was the readiness of our organizations to participate in more than sixty projects which are part of the long-term target-oriented cooperation programs, first of all, in the fields of machine building, agriculture, and food industry.

On June 28 the meeting is to continue its work.

Polish Delegate Interview

LD272358 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Mieczyslaw Jagielski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and head of the Polish People's Republic delegation to the 33d CEMA session, has given his impressions of the CEMA session to our correspondent:

[Jagielski, begin recording in Polish, fading into superimposed Russian translation] At this session, Mieczyslaw Jagielski said, we have been summarizing CEMA's achievements over 30 years. I would like to stress that CEMA's activities during these years have exerted a tremendous influence on the socioeconomic development of our countries and on the formation of the community of socialist states. It is significant that a comprehensive system of cooperation in the planning and coordination of the national economic plans of our countries is already being formed. We are also uniting our efforts for the joint construction of large-scale production projects to resolve the problems that are most vital to our countries.

A new example of the intensifications of the internationalist links uniting our countries are the long-term, special cooperation programs for the period until 1990. These have indeed been discussed at the present session. Long-term cooperation programs concerning raw materials and fuel, the major types of machine equipment and the development of the production of agricultural produce have already been adopted. At this session we are endorsing two additional programs on the development of transport links and on the production of consumer goods. At present the main attention in CEMA is being given to issues connected with the implementation of these programs since the economic development of our countries depends to a great extent on the degree of their fulfillment.

We have received greetings addressed to the 33d CEMA session, Mieczyslaw Jagielski said in conclusion, from the leaders of fraternal parties and states. I was greatly impressed by the greetings from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. It gave a profound appraisal of CEMA's activities during the past 30 years, summarized the results of fraternal cooperation among the socialist states and outlined new tasks. [End recording]

CEMA DEPUTY SECRETARY DISCUSSES SESSION'S ACHIEVEMENTS

LD281000 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] At the international press center covering the work of the CEMA session, a meeting was held between newsmen and Jerzy Szopa, CEMA deputy secretary, who described the course of the session and the reports and matters discussed.

Speaking about long-term cooperation programs, the CEMA deputy secretary noted: [Szopa--begin recording] As a result of the work carried out by the CEMA member-countries a series of important agreements have been drawn up and signed. They include an agreement on cooperation in the construction of the Khmelnitskaya atomic power station, the Soviet Union-Rzeszow, in the Polish People's Republic, 750-kv electric transmission line, on cooperation for increasing geological survey work in the Republic of Cuba and some other projects. A whole series of agreements have been prepared for signing in the fields of the production of equipment for atomic power stations, transport, civil aviation, chemical and light industry. Suggestions are being prepared in all CEMA organs on the inclusion of Vietnam in the international socialist division of labor. Reports delivered at the CEMA session have characterized and appraised the course of work for the coordination of the national economic plans of the CEMA member countries for 1981-1985. Preparations have also started on a coordinated plan of multilateral integrated measures of CEMA member countries for 1981-1985, which will include measures envisaged by the long-term specific-purpose cooperation programs. At the present time CEMA bodies are preparing more than 200 cooperation agreements. [End recording]

BRIEFS

NEW AUTOMATION SYSTEM--The new Agroinform international automated system will make it possible to cope better with the stream of information. The project was drafted by scientists of the CEMA countries. The task of Agroinform is to eliminate duplication in the selection, treatment and dissemination of information, in conditions of an international division of labor and cooperation. The new system is expected to be completed next year. Czechoslovakia is the coordinating country for the work. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 24 Jun 79 LD]

EEC COUNCIL STRASBOURG MEETING REVEALS WEST'S DISUNITY

LD271431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[Yuriy Kharlanov "Commentator's Column": "Far From United"]

[Text] Paris--A session of the Common Market Council at the level of heads of state and government has been held in Strasbourg.

The discussions were mainly about the question of preparing for the meeting of the leading powers of the capitalist world planned for the end of this month in Tokyo. France insisted that the Common Market countries act in a united front, seeking from the United States decisions acceptable to West Europe in the economic sphere, particularly as far as energy is concerned. There was agreement in principle with this viewpoint in Strasbourg. However, France's partners were unable to elaborate a common platform and refused to give the French representative the right to speak in Tokyo on behalf of the whole Nine.

The common energy program for the Common Market countries approved in Strasbourg is also only a recommendation. The program envisages keeping future oil consumption at last year's level, developing the nuclear power industry and the extraction of coal and subsidizing the quest for new types of energy. However, the specific implementation of this program will depend on the situations prevailing in each country. Moreover, as L'AURORE notes, the "self-restraint" of the West European states will most likely play into the hands of the United States which as yet is not only failing to reduce but, on the contrary, is increasing its oil purchases on the world market.

The egotistical U.S. stance, L'HUMANITE writes, is also placing the Common Market in a difficult position on a number of other problems. Thus the central banks of a number of West European countries are now attempting to halt the gambling [igra] on the falling dollar, which has developed in the last few days, and are intervening with considerable resources while the Americans themselves, the newspaper notes, view this speculation "with cheerful indifference."

As for the EEC's internal problems, these were also discussed in Strasbourg in the most general terms. The meeting participants expressed their satisfaction with the results of the elections to the European Parliament but they did not touch on the issue of its functions and powers.

The latest session of the EEC Council has demonstrated once again that the Common Market countries are far from united. While they constantly keep a weather eye on the United States, the members of the Nine are not averse to infringing on their partners' interests, given a convenient opportunity.

TOKYO CONFERENCE OF CAPITALIST POWERS PREVIEWED

U.S.-Japan Alliance Against European 'Four'

LD271938 Moscow TASS in English 1706 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, June 27, TASS--A two-day meeting of the leaders of seven capitalist countries--the United States, Japan, FRG, France, Britain, Italy and Canada opens here on June 28 amid acute monetary-financial contradictions and the deepening of the energy crisis in the capitalist world.

Negotiations between President of the United States Jimmy Carter and Prime Minister of Japan Masayoshi Ohira were held in the capital of Japan before the meeting of the "Seven". In the course of the two-day meeting the sides paid the main attention to elaboration of the concerted stand of the United States and Japan--two main oil consumers in the capitalist world, concerning ways of overcoming the energy crisis.

The acuteness of differences on this question between the West European countries, on the one hand, and the United States and Japan, on the other hand, is borne out, according to the newspaper ASAHI, by the statement made by the leaders of the United States and Japan on unacceptability of the proposal of the members of the European Economic Community on restricting at the level of 1978 of the consumption of petroleum products in the leading capitalist countries through freezing oil imports up to 1985. Washington and Tokyo only agreed between themselves on establishing a quota on oil imports only for 1979 and 1980. Thus, according to the commentators, actually formed within the "Seven" was the American-Japanese alliance against the West European "Four," and the fight between them will start from the very beginning of the discussion of the main item on the agenda of the Tokyo meeting.

'Crisis' of Oil Shortages, Inflation

LD271948 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

["Tokyo Meeting: Looming Crisis"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 27, TASS--TASS observer Sergey Stoklitsky writes:

Nobody doubts that the participants in the economic summit meeting of the leading "Seven" of the capitalist world will have to work hard in order to try to find an answer to the acute problems facing them, in the first place, the energy problem, which in general opinion, is the main point on the order of the day of the meeting which opens in Tokyo on June 28.

The new aggravation of the fuel and energy crisis has exposed the West's complete inability to set things in order in that key branch of economy. The energetics of the industrialized capitalist states has as a matter of fact found itself in captivity of big oil monopolies. Controlling four-fifths of all operations for the transportation, sale of crude oil and its processing, international big business, in the first place of the United States, has for a long time deliberately impeded the development of the power engineering industry of the leading capitalist countries, thus deriving profits of many billions from the operation of rich oil-bearing areas of the developing countries.

Moreover, by placing the leading centers of the capitalist world in a position of close dependence on the import of fuel, the companies derive today huge profits in their speculative machinations with oil products. The "seven sisters" of the international oil cartel are deliberately impeding their supplies into the market by instigating, on the one hand, "outbreaks of gasoline hunger" in the USA and the other countries of the West, and on the other--a permanent growth of fuel prices serving for them as a source of record profits.

A no less acute problem will, in all evidence, be at the Tokyo meeting that of combatting permanent inflation, the declining growth rates and unemployment.

A crisis is also looming over the system of international economic relations linking the centers of world capitalism with the former colonial and semi-colonial periphery.

The results of the recent fifth session of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Manila have convincingly shown the increased role of the developing countries in world economy and politics, their determination to eliminate in international practice relations of neo-colonialist diktat.

It must be stressed that while expressing growing concern over the general destinies of capitalism, each of the members of the seven is far from sacrificing its own interests, preferring to shift the burdens of growing difficulties onto the shoulders of the partners. Hence, the serious differences, which came to light on the eve of the meeting, on key issues of the West's global economic strategy.

Conference Opening

LD280613 Moscow TASS in English 0603 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, June 28, TASS--A two-day conference of the leaders of seven principal capitalist countries--the USA, Japan, the FRG, France, Britain, Italy and Canada--opened here this morning. They are to discuss the problems of the energy crisis, economic and financial difficulties, and commercial differences in the capitalist world. Also on the agenda is the problem of relations between industrialized capitalist states and developing countries which are opposed to the neo-colonialist policies of the Western powers. The conferees will reportedly discuss political and military strategic problems.

OPEC COUNTRIES DECIDE ON NEW OIL BASE PRICE

LD272024 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] The OPEC oil ministers have decided on a compromise base oil price which is much higher than the present official price and much lower than the actual price of oil on the international market. In this way the OPEC countries are attempting to use their primary natural resources in their own interests and to elminate the economic backwardness they inherited from the era of colonialism. The OPEC countries have once again warned the capitalist countries about the serious consequences of wasteful and excessive oil consumption.

Many OPEC representatives have repeatedly pointed out that the time has passed when the developed imperialist countries could wastefully consume resources at the expense of others. The Geneva conference once again confirmed the use of the OPEC fund, which totals $800 million, to provide interest-free loans to developing countries lacking sufficient quantities of oil. Thus, the need to raise the price of oil is not motivated only by inflation and the huge price of Western technology--although this in itself justifies oil price hikes.

The Algerian newspaper AL-MUJAHID has stated that oil is not only OPEC's sole export; it is also its primary source of capital for the development of the member-countries' economies. Moreover, the economies of the OPEC countries are developing, thereby increasing their oil consumption. For example, Algeria's oil consumption is increasing 15 percent each year and Venezuela's is growing at an even faster rate. Therefore, the OPEC decision on a new oil price indicates that the OPEC countries do not want to abandon the development of their national economies and their efforts to achieve comprehensive progress.

USSR SUPPORTS PEACEFUL USE OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

LD262258 Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 26, TASS --Pursuing the policy of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and complete terminiation of nuclear weapons testing, the Soviet Union is for wider utilization of atomic energy for the purposes of progress and construction: The use of radioactive isotopes in medicine, agriculture and industry. As a TASS correspondent was told at the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy, it is exactly from these positions that it views its activities within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

A meeting of the Board of Governors is to open in Vienna, the capital of Austria, on June 26. A USSR delegation, too, is to take part in the meeting.

The Soviet Union regards the IAEA as an important organ of the policy of peace.

Last year Soviet specialists actively participated within the IAEA framework in such areas as the development and manufacture of fast-neutron reactors, safety of atomic power stations and environmental protection, and plasma physics.

Apart from other activities, the Soviet Union attaches much importance to scientific research and development in the field of controlled thermo-nuclear synthesis. It made a proposal at the IAEA on the creation of an international experimental power thermonuclear reator of Tokamak type. The proposal was supported by other countries. An international working group is tc meet in Vienna in 1979 to work out technical specifications of a project to create Tokamak. Soviet specialists are to take part in the group's meetings.

The USSR attaches much importance to assistance to the developing countries, members of the agency, in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy. For this purpose special donations are placed at the disposal of IAEA every year. The continuously increasing sum of money provided by the Soviet Union is used for the deliveries of equipment and materials to the developing countries as well as for the setting up of international training courses on the problems of application of nuclear energy in various branches of the economy.

MOSCOW DENOUNCES U.S. BLACKMAIL OF TURKEY OVER AID

LD280950 Moscow in Turkish to Cyprus 1530 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "Blackmail in the Place of Aid"]

[Text] It is clear that the question of American aid to Turkey has become a tale without an end. This question is the subject of much debate today. The possibility of financial aid to Turkey was discussed and debated at the Guadaloupe meeting of the leaders of the four Western powers this spring. It was concluded that the serious economic situation in Turkey necessitated aid from its Western allies. Numerous pompous statements were issued in Washington on this subject. But when it came down to taking action, it became clear that the U.S. Congress was in absolutely no hurry to offer a hand in aid to Turkey. The bill envisaging a grant of $50 million to Turkey was rejected by the U.S. House of Representatives. The matter is now being submitted to a congressional conciliation commission [uzlastirma komisyonu].

It is difficult at this point to say how the American legislative machinery will act from this point on. However, it is certain that Washington will once again use the aid issue as a means of blackmail and pressure. First, dollars are used [words indistinct]. Then, various political and military conditions are advanced. The country to receive aid, in this case Turkey, is in effect faced with a choice: It will receive aid if it agrees unconditionally to the conditions proposed; if not, it will be informed that the intransigents get no money.

How can Turkey, or any other would-be recipient country, make financial plans if it does not know whether it is going to receive aid or not? As pointed out by a number of Turkish papers, Uncle Sam does not cater to the whims of his ally, nor does he miss any opportunity to tighten the rope around his ally's neck to make him more amenable to Uncle Sam's whim.

But times are changing. The imperialists' old skills do not always yield the desired results any more. Turkey's national interests, the interests of the policy of detente, and--finally--Turkey's national pride are playing a daily increasing role in matters pertaining to various issues of American-Turkish relations. This is a matter that is readily understandable; because blackmail and pressure, even if exerted in dollars, do not constitute a way of settling international problems.

ARMY PAPER ASSESSES OBJECTIVES OF CARTER TRIP

LD271227 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Jun 79 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "With a Militarist Meaning Between the Lines"]

[Text] Washington, 23 June--U.S. President J. Carter left today on a 12-day trip to the Far East during which he will visit Japan and South Korea and attend the economic conference of leaders of seven Western powers in Tokyo.

Official administration spokesmen are emphasizing the military-political significance of the U.S. President's visits to Japan and especially to South Korea. Here they point out that in the opinion of the U.S. administration Asia is now playing an increasingly important part in world affairs and they advance the idea of Asia's "new central positions."

It is clear from the explanations of official spokesmen that the United States is hoping that Tokyo and Seoul will be champions of U.S. strategic policy in the Far East. At the same time the United States does not intend to weaken its own "military presence" in this region. There are now a total of 85,000 U.S. servicemen in Japan and South Korea.

Thus the 2d Infantry Division is stationed in South Korea, the 3d Marine Division is stationed on Okinawa, the 5th U.S. air force is concentrated on the bases of Iwakuni, Tokota, Misawa and Okinawa (Japan) and Osan (South Korea). The U.S. 7th Fleet operates in the offshore waters of the Far East.

In the interests of strengthening its military-political alliance in the Far East the United States has recently markedly eased its polemics with Japan on economic issues and above all foreign trade issues, although officials, including President Carter, admit that serious economic differences continue to occur between Japan and the United States. Moreover, the United States now intends to create something like a joint front with Japan at the forthcoming economic conference which will be aimed against the West European countries indignant at U.S. energy policy.

The U.S. President's visit to South Korea, where he will visit U.S. military units and units of the South Korean puppet army, will be of an emphatically military nature. Officials stress that the question of the withdrawal of U.S. ground forces from South Korea, which was one of J. Carter's election promises, has in practice been withdrawn from the agenda.

ARMY PAPER REPORTS ON U.S.-JAPANESE NAVAL MANEUVERS

LD271245 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Jun 79 p 3 LD

[Text] Tokyo, 16 June, TASS--Large-scale joint Japanese-U.S. naval maneuvers began yesterday in the offshore regions of Japan's main island--Honshu. For 2 weeks Japanese and U.S. warships including the cruiser Oklahoma City, the flagship of the U.S. 7th Fleet, will practice joint operations "to repel an enemy attack" on Honshu's northern and eastern coast. The maneuvers will end when the squadron of ships taking part enter the port of Otaru on the northwest coast of the island of Hokkaido.

The current large-scale U.S. and Japanese naval maneuvers attest to the expansion of these two countries' military preparations which were particularly activated after the official approval at the end of last year of "the basic principles of Japanese-U.S. cooperation in the defense sphere." This is also confirmed by the successive military exercises by Japanese and U.S. troops on land, in the air and at sea and the increasingly frequent visits by Japanese and U.S. generals both on a reciprocal basis and to the countries of the Far East and Southeast Asia.

The strengthening of the military alliance between the two countries is being effected under cover of propaganda of the mythical "Soviet threat."

COMMENTATOR CONSIDERS REASONS FOR QUICK RESPONSE CORPS

LD280728 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Text] At the end of last week the American press published a statement by Gen Bernard Rogers, the new supreme allied commander in Europe. The general revealed plans by the Pentagon to set up a special force to react promptly to the crisis-prone situation. The 110,000-strong force, to be stationed in the United States, is to be dispatched promptly to the world regions where a crisis is imminent in the opinion of Washington. Our observer Boris Sergeyev makes this comment:

Why is this corps with the functions of a policeman to be set up at the present time? The answer to this can be found in the latest international events. There is a growing tendency in the oil-producing and exporting countries of the Middle East to establish national control over their natural resources. The monopoly circles in the West regard the just legitimate steps being taken by these sovereign countries as a threat to the interests of big business. Politicians and military strategists who serve big business have begun to (?claim) instability in vast regions of Asia and Africa. The events in Iran have prompted the imperialist quarters to act.

Plans are being worked out to establish the United States 5th fleet in the Indian Ocean. Work has been intensified to enlarge the Pentagon base on Diego Garcia. [Word indistinct] on the use of Israeli warbases by the Pentagon are being discussed. Large amounts of western arms are being sent to bolster up regimes that suit imperialism.

The latest (?move) along these lines is the project to set up a prompt response corps. The purpose behind all these moves is to prevent the growth of the national liberation struggle. The Washington POST wrote recently that (?there is) an effective instrument of policy. It is the mainstay of American diplomacy and if necessary can replace it. Guided by this principle, and with a 110,000 strong corps at their disposal, imperialist quarters are unlikely to confine the use of this instrument of foreign policy to the Persian Gulf area. They can declare any region vitally important for the West. It was so in Vietnam, Korea, Lebanon and the South Asia Subcontinent when ships of the American 7th Fleet entered the Bay of Bengal. And worldwide there have been more than 200 such cases in the past 30 years.

It is hard to predict where imperialism will try to react promptly to events that don't suit it next time, especially since American and other imperialist monopolies have interests in many Asian countries where they make fabulous profits. It is for the sake of these profits that some reckless politicians are prepared to commit to action the corps the Pentagon is forming.

GARBUZOV RECEIVES U.S. FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM CHIEF

LD271007 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Unattributed report under general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 22 June V.F. Garbuzov, USSR minister of finance, received W. Miller, chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve System, at the latter's request and had a talk with him on questions of currency and financial relations.

COUNTERREVOLUTION IN AFGHANISTAN CONTINUES TO DRAW COMMENTS

Reactionary Coup Attempt

LD271456 Moscow TASS in English 1448 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

["Afghanistan: On Guard of the Revolution"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 27, TASS--TASS news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

["The people of Afghanistan are successfully continuing positive socio-political and economic transformations put forward by the April revolution. The first 5-year development plan of the country, whose main objective is the well-being and flourishing of the mass of the people, has been drawn up and is being implemented. As a result of the land reform, the age-long dream of the Afghan peasants is coming true--they are becoming full-fledged masters of their land. The campaign to eradicate illiteracy, diseases and poverty is gaining in scale.

But the more obvious are the successes of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the construction of a new life, the fiercer is the resistance of the enemies of the Afghan revolution. The forces of imperialism and reaction are trying to prevent progressive transformations in the country, to undermine the revolutionary regime, which opened to the Afghan people a way to liberation from the yoke of feudalism and from submission to imperialist interests. Using the old tactics of setting tribes against each other, they strive to foment discord in the relations between various nationalities inhabiting Afghanistan.

The subversive actions against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are inspired in particular from the territory of the neighbouring Pakistan. Contrary to its assurances, the Pakistani administration continues allowing the use of the country's territory for staging armed anti-Afghan provocations. Gangs of saboteurs and terrorists are trained and armed with the assistance of Beijing, the American imperialists and reactionary regimes of the region for sending into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The foreign press reports that a number of bases established in Pakistan's territory for the training of counter-revolutionary groupings are controlled by the U.S. CIA.

And the enemies of the Afghan people not only mount provocative bandit in roads in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan from the outside, they strive to establish underground counterrevolutionary seats also in the country, which is seen from the recent attempt of a reactionary coup in Kabul, the capital of the republic. In this connection, the observers draw attention to the fact there has been an influx of American and Chinese "advisers" in Afghanistan.

Using their official positions at the embassies of the USA and the PRC in Kabul, these so-called "advisers" are engaged in propaganda hostile to the revolution, are establishing active contacts with rebel elements, etc. All this sordid, it can be said openly subversive, activity against the legitimate government of a sovereign country has its own "propaganda logistic support"--the Western and Beijing propaganda is continuing slanderous attacks against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, strives to distort the state of things in the country, to discredit the objectives and tasks of the Afghan revolution.

The Afghan people is determined to defend the gains of its revolution, and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is not alone in the face of provocations and threats from the outside. The Soviet Union, wide international public resolutely condemn the subversive actions of imperialism and reaction against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The people of Afghanistan, like the people of any country has the right to build its life as it wishes.

Foreign Intervention Allegations

LD271530 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, June 27, TASS--More and more facts show the true countenance of the counter-revolution which, with the support of reactionary circles of Pakistan, China and some imperialist countries, is trying by methods of terror and violence to undermine the mainstays of people's power in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Recently, the republic's security forces discovered near Kabul a cache of weapons, ammunition and subversive literature. There were submachine guns, rifles, grenades and explosives of American, Chinese and Pakistani make.

This cache constitutes only a small part of the weapons that have been found or captured from routed bands, a TASS correspondent was told by a representative of Afghanistan's security forces. The methods used by counter-revolutionary elements remain the same, he said. After undergoing special training under the supervision of Pakistani, Chinese and American instructors, the armed bands are sent into Afghanistan where they terrorise the peaceful population.

The Afghan people, the representative of the security forces went on, is incensed by the actions of the reaction. The country's working people are fully resolved to defend their motherland from encroachments by internal and external enemies, uphold the freedom and independence of the young republic.

The sending of bands of terrorists into Afghan territory is accompanied by an extensive propaganda campaign launched by reactionary circles. While attacking the people's government in Afghanistan the Western bourgeois press at the same time sheds crocodile tears over the acts of just retribution against enemies of the Afghan people.

It is noted in authoritative Afghan circles that, however strange it may be, the Iranian press, too, is taking part in this malicious campaign. But it is well known that in the very same Iran quite a number of enemies have been liquidated during the period of revolution because the revolution is forced to defend itself. The revolutionary authorities are striving to render harmless the enemies that are trying to strangle the revolution.

Pakistani Press on CIA

LD271336 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Islamabad, June 27, TASS--The Pakistani weekly MILLAT has come out with exposures of the provocative activities perpetrated by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in Pakistan. It notes that in the recent period the CIA has promoted the publication of its materials in several periodicals both abroad and in Pakistan proper, in order to condition Pakistani public opinion and fan up anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet sentiment among the local population.

Used for this purpose specifically, the weekly points out, is the Hong Kong FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, which has published a series of materials directed against the Soviet Union's friendly policy vis-a-vis Pakistan and Afghanistan.

The weekly links the stepped up activities of the Central Intelligence Agency with the plans of U.S. imperialism and Pakistani reactionary circles to exploit the gangs of Afghan counterrevolutionaries in Pakistan for bringing constant pressure to bear on the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. As to the stream of anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet materials, vigorously pushed into the Pakistani press, they, in the opinion of the weekly, are intended to cover up the true state of affairs, namely the transfer of the CIA regional headquarters to Pakistan from Iran in connection with the failure of the U.S. espionage service in that country.

Analysts believe, MILLAT says, that the CIA now attaches particular importance to the Pakistani-Afghan and Afghan-Iranian borders. It is an open secret that the U.S. intelligence is hatching plans to set up a "great Baluchistan", which would include territories belonging to Iran and Pakistan, to use it for interfering in the internal affairs of the states of that region, the weekly stresses.

RUMOR OF PLANNED PAKISTAN NUCLEAR TEST REPORTED

LD271044 Moscow TASS in English 1033 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

["Dangerous Plans"--TASS Headline]

[Text] New York, June 27, TASS--Information, that is to be verified, has spread in the U.N. circles that Pakistan is preparing to conduct in the nearest future an explosion of a nuclear device in Chitral area.

According to the same sources, the Pakistani leaders have recently visited the area of the forthcoming tests for inspecting the preparations for this action.

INDIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN USSR

LD261010 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Text] An Indian parliamentary delegation arrived in Moscow on 25 June on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. It is headed by Negde, the speaker of the House of the People.

The delegation was met at the airport by Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other officials. A talk took place between Comrade Shitikov and the members of the delegation. This took place in a friendly atmosphere. It was stressed that the expansion of Soviet-Indian parliamentarian relations facilitates the improvement of mutual understanding and intensification of cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

MORE ON VIETNAM REFUGEE ISSUE, PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN

Igor Aleksandrov Comment

LD280241 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The press and some political quarters in the United States, China and some other countries have been waging a major propaganda campaign over the problems of refugees from Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. Our observer Igor Aleksandrov comments: [announcer read]

American officals and the media in recent time have been making dramatic calls to compassion towards the suffering Vietnamese who have been forced to leave their homes and their country. Such calls coming from Washington sound really strange considering the fairly recent American record in Indochina. What's the reason for the sudden outburst of humanitarian feelings from politicians who had nothing to say when American bombs were taking an appalling toll of lives among Vietnamese civilians over a period of 10 long years? The American aggression in Vietnam took a heavy toll of material damage and destruction, and left millions of Vietnamese homeless and without a source of livelihood. In those years American politicians seemed to be totally indifferent to plight of all these countless Vietnamese who had to abandon their homes because of the war. Even today these United States politicians take no interest in the conditions of these victims of American aggression and do nothing to help restore the damage caused by American bombs. The latest expressions of concern coming from Washington are also of a strangely selective nature.

Talking about refugees, why not say something about the plight of thousands of Palestine refugees, for example? This problem, however, is bypassed in silence because the tragedy of all these people is the result of the policy of annexation conducted by Israel, which is Washington's best friend. Nothing is being said about tens of thousands of refugees from Nicaragua, because the person who is responsible for their plight is the dictator Somoza, supported by Washington. But a great deal is being said about the problem of refugees in South-West Asia and, doing so, some facts are omitted and some are distorted. Nothing is said, for example, about Vietnam accepting thousands of refugees from Kampuchea who had escaped from gory terror practised by the Pol Pot regime. Nothing is being said in Washington on this score because the Pol Pot regime was a puppet of Beijing. Nothing is being said about who these refugees from Indochina are, while it is a fact that a large proportion of refugees from Kampuchea are not civilians but members of armed bands which supported the Pol Pot regime. Washington officials try not to irritate the Beijing leaders and pass in silence the fact that an overwhelming majority of the refugees leaving Vietnam are ethnic Chinese. In recent time, the Beijing leaders have been spreading rumours through their agents that a war with Vietnam is inevitable. This Chinese campaign has caused thousands of ethnic Chinese to escape from Vietnam into China. The Chinese authorities have been selecting large numbers of these refugees and training them as saboteurs. They are secretly sent back to Vietnam to conduct hostile propaganda and subversion.

An objective analysis of the situation in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea proves that their governments have nothing to do with the problem of refugees. This problem was invented in Washington and Beijing to promote their own political designs. The aim of the current propaganda is to damage the image of Vietnam, sharpen tension in Southeast Asia, undermine the development of cooperation between the socialist countries of Indochina and other countries of the region. The campaign is also designed to obstruct progressive reforms in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is doing all it can to resolve the problem of refugees in the humanitarian spirit. It takes steps against the campaign of threats and intimidation conducted by Beijing agents among ethnic Chinese living in Vietnam. The leading Vietnamese daily NHAN DAN said in a recent article that the government wants all citizens of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to participate in building a new life in their country, and that includes the ethnic Chinese. The Vietnamese authorities have reached an understanding with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on measures for a safe and orderly departure of persons wishing to leave the country. The Government of Vietnam says it is ready to take part in a conference of directly concerned countries sponsored by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Despite all this, Washington and Beijing continue spreading all sorts of lies about the problems of refugees from Vietnam. This is being done in a bid to cover up their own role in creating this problem.

Domogatskikh Comment

LD271105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[Mikhail Domogatskikh article under "Commentator's Column" rubric: "Hypocrites"]

[Text] The mouthpieces of bourgeois and Beijing propaganda are continuing their escalation of slander against Socialist Vietnam, using the so-called "refugee problem" as a pretext. Here it can be seen immediately that the organizers of this campaign are inspired not by the "problem" itself but by the desire to find out whether they will succeed thus in isolating Vietnam in Southeast Asia and in undermining the authority of its peace-loving foreign policy!

The organizers of the noisy campaign prefer not to recall the fact that U.S. imperialism, which tried to subjugate the peoples of Indochina by force of arms, doomed millions of people to suffering and torment by forcing them to leave their native land and seek refuge in neighboring countries. "Many of those who are unstinting today with their loud cries and their tears," the French newspaper L'HUMANITE writes, "only yesterday said not a word about the destruction of whole villages in Vietnam or the victims who perished during the massive B-52 bombing raids on Hanoi and Haiphong using fragmentation bombs, napalm and defoliants."

Besides U.S. imperialism, Beijing is also involved in creating the "refugee problem." Just prior to its direct military intervention in Vietnam, its propaganda incited Vietnamese of Chinese origin to leave the country, forcing them to serve its own hegemonist aims. By supporting the inhuman Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime its Beijing patrons helped to turn Kampuchea into a concentration camp, causing the mass flight of its inhabitants in search of salvation from inevitable death. And now Chinese propaganda is hypocritically shedding tears over the grievous fate of the refugees and is even proposing the convening of an international conference to "denounce" Vietnam. Beijing, which failed to break Vietnam by force of arms, evidently hopes with imperialism's support to bring pressure to bear on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam by political means, simultaneously whitewashing its own aggressive policy in Southeast Asia.

The Vietnamese Government has made constructive proposals for the solution of the refugee problem. It has contacted the UN secretary general and proposed to arrange on a lawful basis the organized and safe departure of those who want to leave the country. It has consented to take part in a conference of the countries directly concerned convened by the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

Socialist Vietnam's principled stance has nothing in common with plans for convening a "conference" which would serve as a cover for the crimes of U.S. imperialism and for Beijing's policy. The world knows who is truly to blame for the sufferings of the peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos.

Hanoi Daily Article

LD262036 Moscow TASS in English 1847 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] Hanoi, June 26, TASS--The newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN has published an article exposing the campaign conducted by Beijing and the mass media and certain leaders of the West over the so-called "refugees" from Vietnam.

The sole aim of the talks about the need for calling an "international conference" on the question of "refugees" from the SRV is to put independent and sovereign Vietnam and Southeast Asian countries at loggerheads. It is not the first time that Beijing enters into a collusion with the imperialist forces of the USA and other Western states in order to try to isolate Socialist Vietnam in the international arena and to undermine its prestige.

The Government of the SRV, the newspaper stresses, is prepared to attend a conference of the states directly concerned, called by the office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees. At the same time we reject all kind of slanderous fabrications of Beijing and bourgeois propaganda about "refugees" from the SRV.

THAI PUBLIC INDIGNANT OVER LOOTING BY POL POT TROOPS

LD280610 Moscow TASS in English 1929 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Bangkok, June 27, TASS--The Thai public is indignant over the outrages committed in Thailand by the remains of the troops of the bloody regime of Pol Pot that has been overthrown by the Kampuchean people. Under the strikes by the patriotic forces of Kampuchea, the remains of Pol Pot army are fleeing to neighbouring Thailand where they terrorise local residents and engage in looting.

As the newspaper Bangkok POST reports, over 500 Pol Pot men armed with Chinese-made weapons crossed into Thailand's territory in Bangsengsuk area in Prachinburi Province, and looted a large quantity of food and property belonging to local peasants.

KUZNETSOV-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN GOTTWALDOV IN CSSR

LD272240 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1945 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is visiting Czechoslovakia, arrived today in the town of Gottwaldov. In the town theater a meeting of representatives of the working people was held, at which speeches were made by Indra, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, and by Comrade Kuznetsov.

Comrade Kuznetsov conveyed to those taking part in the meeting and through them to the whole Czechoslovak people the ardent fraternal greetings and wishes for fresh successes from the working people of the Soviet Union, the Supreme Soviet and the Government of the USSR, and from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally.

GDR MILITARY DELEGATION ACTIVITIES IN ODESSA REPORTED

LD272212 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The GDR military delegation headed by Army General Hoffmann, minister of national defense, arrived in the hero city of Odessa today. The minister visited Colonel General Voldshin, commander of the troops of the Red Banner Odessa Military District. He was also received at the Odessa Obkom. The guests visited the sailors, saw monuments of historical and revolutionary interest and other sights in Odessa. The delegation visited the memorial of glory and laid a wreath at the monument of the unknown sailor.

CPSU DELEGATIONS STUDY WORK OF POLISH, HUNGARIAN COMRADES

LD271613 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experiences"]

[Text] A delegation headed by B.P. Yakovlev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Letters Department, was in Poland 18 through 24 June in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the PZPR. It familiarized itself with the PZPR's experience in dealing with working people's letters.

The delegation was received by S. Kania, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

A delegation of party workers headed by A.I. Volskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Machine-Building Department, was in Hungary 18 through 24 June in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the MSZMP. It familiarized itself with the experience of the MSZMP's work in accelerating the pace of scientific and technical progress, intensifying production processes and improving the quality of output.

The delegation was received by S. Borbely, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee.

ISRAEL BOMBS LEBANON AS MIDEAST TALKS RESUME

LD280939 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[P. Demchenko article under rubric "International Notes": "Pandering to the Aggressor"]

[Text] Artillery salvos and the explosions of air-launched missiles have now been heard for many days on the long-suffering Lebanese soil. Israeli troops are reducing to ruins villages and Palestinian refugee camps in southern Lebanon.

In point of fact a new burst of aggression is now taking place against this Arab country, which has long been the target of Israeli attacks. It is natural that the time chosen for this intensification of military operations has coincided, not at all by chance, with the talks "on the Palestinian question" begun by Egypt and Israel with U.S. participation.

It is not inappropriate to recall that the holding of talks was provided for in the so-called Camp David agreements concluded between Tel Aviv and Cairo under American pressure. The Arab world and the socialist and many other countries rightly called these agreements a separate deal which complicates the Near East situation, and this really is so.

Recent events have convincingly shown the flimsiness of attempts to depict the Camp David compact as a "historic step on the road to comprehensive peace" and Egyptian President A. as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Begin as "courageous leaders" who have embarked on a new path. The situation in the Near East remains dangerously explosive. Israel is behaving still more unceremoniously than before, and, of course, the barbaric order to bomb Lenanese villages and Palestinian refugee camps, where women, children and old men are dying, has nothing in common with a display of courage.

As for the Arab states, they are boycotting with rare unanimity the Egyptian leadership's policy of a separate peace with Israel. Almost all Arab ambassadors and missions have left Cairo, and its membership of many pan-Arab organizations, including the Arab League, whose seat has been moved from the banks of the Nile to Tunis, has been "frozen." Egypt has been deprived of its sorely needed credits and financial support from oil-producing states, and the talks "on the Palestinian question," begun in the Israeli city of Beersheba and then continued in the Egyptian city of Alexandria, have rightly been assessed by Arabs as camouflage for the Israeli desire to perpetuate the occupation of Syrian and Palestinian lands. That is why the chief interested party--representatives of the Palestinians, a people numbering 3.5 million--has been absent at these talks. There are just Egyptians, Israelis and Americans.

What is there to talk about anyway, Palestinians ask, if Begin does not cease repeating that he will never agree to the creation of a Palestinian state and that there can only be a question of "autonomy" for the population and not for the territory? The purport of these words, which disguise the continuation of Israeli occupation under a new signboard, has been explained quite frankly by Foreign Minister M. Dayan. Israel, he said, will retain power on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip and will control water resources and state lands, and the size of the army and its presence on these territories will not be reduced.

Washington's stand on the Palestinian question in point of fact props up the Israeli stand. And if there are differences, it is a question only of nuances, not substance. "We have never supported the idea of creating an independent Palestinian state," President J. Carter, for example, declared recently in answer to journalists' questions. And if we turn to the role of Egypt, in the words of Israeli politician U. Avneri, "Begin is making As-Sadat an accessory to his policy of annexation."

Thus, encouraged on two sides and having received American credits of $3 billion for the purchase of weapons, Tel Aviv has still further hardened its positions and launched an offensive against the Arabs on several fronts. The armed attacks on Lebanon are aimed at undermining the Palestinian resistance movement and activating rightwing Lebanese groupings which are seeking to evict Palestinians from the country and settle them in other Arab states. At the same time more and more Jewish settlement are being created on the occupied Syrian and Palestinian lands, from which their lawful owners are being expelled. And, finally, through the Egyptians, renegades are being sought who would agree to participate in the talks with the Israelis.

And all this is being done under cover of the Camp David agreements. According to Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam, "a three-way compact was concluded at Camp David with the aim of striking a blow against the Arabs' rights, liquidating the problem of Palestine and consolidating the fruits of Israeli aggression." In the words of the well-known Egyptian publicist Heykal, "these agreements are a screen. The situation in the region has been destabilized, not stabilized." It is impossible to disagree with such an opinion, and the events in Lebanon confirm this assessment.

The Soviet Union believed and continues to believe that lasting peace in the Near East cannot be insured without a comprehensive settlement of the conflict involving all tne interested sides. No separate deals can bring tranquility and stability to the peoples of this part of the earth. They merely tighten the knot of contradictions, threatening new unforeseen complications.

ISRAELIS USE F-15 FIGHTERS IN BATTLE WITH SYRIANS

LD280622 Moscow TASS in English 2109 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Damascus, June 27, TASS--Israeli planes, including American-made F-15 jet fighters today bombed peaceful settlements in south Lebanon. As is said in a statement of Syria's military representative, transmitted by the SANA news agency, fighter planes of the Syrian Air Force became engaged with Israeli planes which bombed civilian targets in the area of Damur, in the south of Lebanon. Two Israeli planes were shot down in the dogfight, four Syrian planes were hit and the rest returned safely to their bases, after preventing the enemy from realising its objectives said the military representative.

As is reported from Tel Aviv a representative of the U.S. Embassy has said that the United States sold Israel F-15 planes under the condition that they can be used only in cases of legitimate "self-defence".

That is the (?first combat) between Syrian and Israeli planes since the October War of 1973.

CANADA POSTPONES DECISION ON MOVING EMBASSY IN ISRAEL

LD270529 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Ottawa, June 26, TASS--Canada's Prime Minister Joseph Clark has said he intends to postpone for a year and, possibly, for a number of years the final decision concerning the transfer of Canada's embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. He made the statement after a meeting with ambassadors of a number of Arab countries, accredited in Ottawa.

The newspaper GLOBE AND MAIL points out in this connection that Clark's decision was made after the Canadian Government encountered broad protests from the Arab countries which qualified Canada's intention as a dangerous precedent of recognition of "legality" of Israel's territorial seizures. They also stated their readiness to use economic sanctions against Canada. The Arab Monetary Fund, for instance, has already announced that it was withdrawing its capitals--10 million Canadian dollars from the banks of Montreal and Ottawa.

Canadian businessmen also feel concern and anxiety. At a meeting with the prime minister, they pointed out that the transfer of the embassy to Jerusalem would signify for the Canadian economy the loss of profitable orders worth hundreds million dollars.

Commenting on Joseph Clark's statement, the press and Canadian politicians point out that it is half-minded. The leader of the oppositional New Democratic Party Edward Broadbent urged the government to fully renounce plans of transferring the embassy.

YEPISHEV DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO PDRY

LD271243 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Jun 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Friendly Visit Completed"]

[Text] A Soviet military delegation headed by Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, was in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] on an official friendly visit 11 through 15 June at the invitation of the PDRY defense minister.

During the visit Army Gen A.A. Yepishev and those accompanying him were received by 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Council; 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, member of the YSP Central Committee Politburo and prime minister of the PDRY, and Col 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar al-Bishi, candidate member of the YSP Central Committee Politburo and defense minister of the PDRY.

Army Gen A.A. Yepishev and those accompanying him had meetings and talks at the YSP Central Committee and the PDRY Armed Forces Political Directorate. There was an exchange of opinions and experience on questions of the organization and execution of party political work in the armies of the two friendly countries. The Soviet guests also visited the Higher School of Scientific Socialism, the Aden Joint Military College and a number of units and subunits. They familiarized themselves with the life and combat and political training of the personnel, visited the Central Military Museum and laid a wreath at the memorial to fallen warriors.

On 16 June Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and those accompanying him returned to Moscow.

At Sheremetyevo Airport Army Gen A.A. Yepishev was greeted by Col Gen G.V. Sredin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Col Gen M.G. Sobolev and Adm A.I. Sorokin, deputy chiefs of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; members of the military councils and chiefs of the political directorates of branches of the armed forces Army Gen S.P. Vasyagin, Col Gen P.A. Gorchakov, Col Gen S.A. Bobylev, Air Force Col Gen I.M. Moroz and Adm V.M. Grishanov, and other generals and officers of the Soviet Army and Navy.

Army Gen A.A. Yepishev was also welcomed by Maj 'Umar al-'Attas, army, naval and air attache at the PDRY Embassy in the USSR.

SAVAK AGENTS TRYING TO CAUSE RIFT BETWEEN IRAN, USSR

NC271356 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 26 Jun 79 NC

[Igor Savchenko commentary]

[Text] One of the aims of the activities of the former shah's agents in Iran is to defame the institutions and revolutionary thoughts and smear the relations between the republican government and those forces, both inside and outside Iran, that had supported the people's movement from the outset. Agents of the former shah are trying with total obstinacy to smear the relations between Iran and the USSR. They are spreading rumors about Soviet interference in Iran's internal affairs. However, these attempts are obvious: They want to separate the Iranian Republic from its natural friends, and in spreading baseless rumors of Soviet interference, they want to convince social circles that Iran ought to readopt former policies.

The statements of former SAVAK official Bahaman Naderi--who was known by the pseudonym Tehrani--which were recorded in the court and later broadcast on Tehran television, are examples of these kinds of attempts. In his statements, this (?self-serving) element and executioner of the people slanderously accused the nationalist forces of the Tudeh Party and the Khalq Fedayin, who sacrificed their lives in their struggle for the success of the revolution, of spying for the USSR. This SAVAK agent did not, and could not, produce any definitive or convincing evidence, for it does not exist. To support his baseless statements he referred to only one letter--which the Khalq Fedayin had supposedly obtained from abroad--containing information seized from Americans who had been killed--information that had no value for any other nation except the Soviet Union. In brief, his testimony had nothing new and was an instance of the falsehoods extensively used by agents and officials of the deposed shah. These anti-Soviet statements that have come from the mouth of a SAVAK agent are completely normal and natural. What is surprising is how Tehran television, which is the voice of the Iranian revolution, permitted itself to broadcast these anti-Soviet statements.

Is it not clear that the broadcasting of such statements by Tehran television will only result in the straining of Iran's relations with the nation that from the very start of the revolution regarded the movement of the people of Iran with good intentions, expressed interest, and by virtue of its friendship, contributed to a great extent to the success of this movement?

PRAVDA REVIEWS BOOK ON CPSU CADRE POLICY

LD271111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jun 79 p 2 LD

[P. Fedorov book review under the rubric "Among the Books": "CPSU Cadre Policy in Action"]

[Text] Working with cadres is a key question of the entire diverse activity of the CPSU. At the 25th congress, the party's cadre policy was described as a powerful lever with which the party influences the course of social development.

Lenin's legacy is devoted to work with cadres, and party documents on these questions have been reproduced in the book "V.I. Lenin and the CPSU on Work With Cadres," issued recently by the Political Literature Publishing House under the general editorship of K.U. Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee (Footnote) (V.I. Lenin, KPSS o Rabote s Kadrami--Moscow Political Publishing House 1979, 703 pages).

This is the first time that cadre policy materials covering such a wide range and in such an integral form have been published. They make it possible for the reader to form a clear idea not only of why V.I. Lenin and the party regarded the correct selection of cadres and the monitoring of performance as the "crux" of all the work involved in creating a new society, but also of how, at various stages of our country's development, the CPSU practically resolved and is resolving questions of forming the composition of party, state and economic cadres, by what criteria it assesses them, how it educates them and what it teaches them.

It is known that from the very beginning of the building of the world's first socialist state, V.I. Lenin and the party took an innovative approach to the problem of forming cadres. A course was steered toward promoting to leadership and training the best representatives of the actual working people themselves while simultaneously enlisting and using old specialists.

The continuity of Lenin's course was graphically displayed, following the 23d CPSU Congress, in the party's increased attention to insuring the conditions for new, more extensive promotion of working people and kolkhoz members to leading party, state and economic work. As is seen from the book, CPSU cadre policy to this day is based on orientation toward the constant replenishment of cadres with fresh forces not only from among the intelligentsia and employees but primarily from among the working class and also the peasantry. A real rather than declarative acknowledgement of the leading role of the working class in Soviet society, and real concern for enriching the experience of social management with the experience of the masses are expressed vividly in the constant promotion of well proven working people, and particularly workers [rabochiye], to the leadership.

The fact that our country now has more than 25 million specialists with higher or secondary education in various sectors of the national economy is to the tremendous credit of the Leninist party, the result of broadly organized, planned and systematic work in that area and the outcome of the activity regarded by V.I. Lenin as a major partywide and statewide task.

The creation of a new, genuinely democratic mechanism for selecting, appointing and dismissing [osvobozhdeniye] cadres was an essential precondition for the successful implementation of the socialist principles of training and using them. The existence and functioning of such a mechanism is one of our system's advantages. It makes it possible to promote to leading posts really worthy people who, by virtue of their political and moral qualities, professional expertise and energy, can take charge of the fulfilment of tasks facing the country.

The fact that our leaders are either directly elected by the people themselves or are promoted with public participation to all major party, state and economic posts locally and at the center, and that, as a rule, such decisions are taken on a collegial basis, is of tremendous significance. As V. I. Lenin advised, this work is organized nowadays at state level, extensively, in a planned way and openly.

A proposition made by V. I. Lenin from his work "The Next Tasks of Soviet Power," concerning the search for and promotion to leading work of people with organizational abilities, is cited in the anthology. This principled proposition defines an important feature of CPSU cadre policy. "We will proceed along our own path," Vladimir Ilich wrote, "attempting as carefully and as patiently as possible to test and recognize genuine organizers--people who are sober-minded and possess practical common sense and who combine loyalty and socialism with the ability to organize without fuss (and despite turmoil and fuss) the firm and harmonious work of a great number of people within a Soviet organization. It is only these people who must be promoted to responsible posts as leaders of people's labor and leaders of management after 10-fold testing and after being moved from the simplest of the most difficult tasks" (p 49).

The building of a developed socialist society in the USSR has shown graphically that the CPSU is proficient at selecting, training and educating cadres. Mature, competent leaders have emerged here in the field of politics, economics and culture. At the same time, shortcomings, which have an adverse effect on the implementation of the party's cadre policy, are also quite visible in the light of the Leninist methodology of work with cadres. They are pointed out in a number of CPSU Central Committee decisions published in the anthology. The patient, repeated testing of each workers' [rabotnik] qualities and of his ability to be simultaneously a highly skilled specialist, organizer and educator and to sense his responsibility toward the people are essential conditions for the correct selection and education of cadres--conditions to which the party persistently draws the attention of its organizations. Violations of these conditions carries with it the danger that people unsuitable for this work can, and sometimes do, turn up in crucial posts.

Take, for example, a major principle of the Leninist approach to the selection of cadres--the question of publicity and the need to heed public opinion when assessing people. This principle is widely implemented but, unfortunately, not everywhere. The party resolutely condemns instances of hushing up the shortcomings of various workers when they are promoted to leading posts, of displaying "nepotism", of exploiting ties of friendship and kinship and so forth. Protectionism and ignoring the principles of publicity have nothing in common with party policy.

The CPSU, as is mentioned in published party documents, calls for a struggle to be waged against such a practice and also against the practice where some workers [rabotniki], under the pretext of maintaining their reputation, are protected in every possible way against public criticism until they bungle matters or discredit themselves to the point where it becomes impossible to retain them in their former place. This is recalled again in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the State of Criticism and Self-Criticism in the Tambovskaya Oblast Party Organization," cited in the book (pp 613-618).

Yes, the Communist Party and the Soviet state do defend the reputation of leading cadres from any kind of slander by dishonest people. However, nowhere in a single party document does it say that critical observations and wishes cannot be expressed publicly, both at upper and lower levels, concerning an enterprise director, an ispolkom chairman, a minister or a raykom or obkom secretary. [paragraph continues]

V.I. Lenin's remarks and the provisions of CPSU decisions on what form publicity and criticism should take in the field of cadre work, which are published in the anthology, serve as a valuable reminder that in the Communist Party and in a socialist society nobody is granted dispensation from criticism or from party and people's control.

Trust in cadres, consideration for them and, at the same time, high exactingness toward them are the most characteristic feature of present-day CPSU cadre policy reflected in the anthology's materials. Lenin's ideas on consolidating leading cadres and their professionalization and on a solicitous attitude toward them have found their fullest embodiment today. The party has put an end to the practice of unconsidered organizational rearrangements in the management sphere and the frequent replacement of cadres. The opportunity has been created for leading workers to display their abilities, creative initiative and self-reliance. The 24th CPSU Congress resolution notes: "The congress considers that the trust in and respect for workers [rabotniki] which have become firmly established in recent years, in combination with principled exactingness toward them, must continue to permeate all work with cadres" (p 342). These same instructions were clearly and firmly confirmed at the 25th party congress.

Trust and reasonable and justified stability are an indispensible condition of the successful work of cadres at all levels. To every specific instance the correct relationship between the removability and stability of cadres, their updating and the preservation of continuity, and the combination of experienced and young forces are very important, taking into account the situation and workers' experience, abilities and potential. And it is natural that the main point of updating the composition of cadres should be to strengthen it. The book cites the memorable words from the CPSU Central Committee report to the 25th party congress which state that the transfer of cadres occurs whenever this is called for by the interests of the matter and by the need to strengthen various particular sectors of work. However, this in no way means that those who do not pull their weight, so to speak, or who fail to cope with their responsibilities can be allowed to remain in leading posts under the pretext of consolidation of cadres. In particular, people who display irresponsibility and live according to old ideas, assuming that a post itself insures them prestige and respect, cannot be allowed to remain in leading work (p 346). Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted at the congress: "He who loses the capacity to evaluate critically his activity, who has broken his links with the masses, who begets flatterers and sycophants and who has forfeited the trust of communists cannot be a party leader."

The reader will find much of value and interest concerning work style in the party documents included in the anthology. They point out specifically that "party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and economic chiefs must strive persistently to create in every collective the kind of sociopolitical climate which will generate a desire to work better, more efficiently and more productively and an attitude of intolerance toward truants and slackers, instances of failure to meet set targets...and manifestations of neglect and thriftlessness" (p 678).

Exactingness, competence, a scientific approach and the ability to take into account social, moral, psychological and other aspects of administrative activity are today becoming vitally essential to, and increasingly characteristic of, the work of our cadres. This idea recurs in party documents since the CPSU Central Committee October (1964) Plenum, which ushered in a new stage in the party's cadre policy--a policy rightly linked with the name Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in people's consciousness.

Consistently implementing this policy, the party and its Central Committee are constantly taking pains to enhance the role and responsibility of cadres in accordance with the growing demands on them. [paragraph continues]

The CPSU Central Committee December (1977) Plenum and July and November (1978) plenums set new tasks in this field at the current stage of communist building.

The anthology's materials relating to the creation and improvement of a cadre reserve and a system of cadre training and retaining are of great interest. The recently adopted CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Education Work" directly echoes the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Work in Selecting and Educating Ideological Cadres in the Belorussian Party Organization," which is included in the anthology and which precisely and carefully sets out the requirements on cadres of the ideological front (pp 594-601).

The book "V.I. Lenin and the CPSU on Working With Cadres" is a kind of encyclopedia of the party's cadre policy and a generalization of its rich experience in this field. The anthology's compilers skillfully selected the most important parts of Lenin's legacy and party documents on working with cadres. It is no coincidence that almost every page of the book speaks out so topically in our times. One can be confident that the anthology will rightly become a reference work for all party workers and every leader.

AKSENOV THREATENS TO RESIGN FROM WRITERS UNION IN PROTEST

LD271451 Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Jun 79 p 7 LD

[Unattributed report: "Novelist Vasily Aksenov Threatens To Resign From Writers Union"; first paragraph is LE MONDE introduction]

[Text] The publication of the METROPOL ALMANACH--a collection of writings not submitted to censorship--by 23 writers in Moscow last January is still having major repercussions in Soviet literary circles. After the expulsion from the Writers Union of Yevgeniy Popov and Viktor Yerofeyev, two of the almanach's authors, Vasiliy Aksenov has just threatened to resign from this organization if the measure is not lifted. Vasiliy Aksenov, who has had several works published in France--notably "Ticket for the Stars," and "Quest for a Genre"--is one of the most popular novelists in the Soviet Union. The following is the text of the open letter which he sent to the union's Executive Committee 14 June:

You have just expelled from the union two talented young writers of the new generation, Viktor Yerofeyev and Yevgeniy Popov. It is clear from MOSKOVSKIY LITERATOR's quibbling article that this is the price they are paying for their participation in METROPOL, for their literary initiative and their independence. For several months now you have been silencing METROPOL authors by resorting to "economic sanctions".... You have no hesitation in depriving the national budget of millions of rubles which some of our works could have earned simply to avoid paying us the kopeks due to us. Now, by expelling Popov and Yerofeyev, you have become even more threatening.

There can be no doubt that all these actions are inspired by the incompetent careerists now leading the Moscow section of the Writers Union, especially Feliks Kuznetsov.... I have been a member of the Writers Union for 18 years and there is already a touch of nostalgia in my feelings for this strange organization. In it I have seen all sorts of things, but in the unending chain of humiliations I have also experienced bright spots. In the union I know men who have real creative talent and deep human qualities. I am tied to many of them by longstanding friendship.

However, I will not stay in the union another day if the decision to expel Yerofeyev and Popov is upheld. We wrote the METROPOL with them and are proud of our work.... [paragraph continues]

My resignation from the union is the only form of protest I can use against the arbitrary decisions of careerists who do not even respect the rules of the organization in whose name they take their misguided actions.

SHIBAYEV ADDRESSES MOSCOW AUCCTU PLENUM

LD271445 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Text] An AUCCTU plenum opened in Moscow today. A report on the work of the trade unions in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the tasks setout in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech to the 16th congress of Soviet trade unions was made by Comrade Shibayev, chairman of the AUCCTU. The Soviet trade unions, he said, are taking an active part in the implementation of the key economic and social problems of the Tenth 5-Year Plan period, and are contributing to the extensive development of socialist competition. There are now more than 103 million people taking part in this patriotic movement. But, the speaker noted, the best experience of the frontrankers of competition is being spread slowly, and sometimes in a formalistic way. A similar situation is to be found in invention and rationalizing work.

Debates are now going on at the plenum of the AUCCTU on the report by Comrade Shibayev.

SHEVARDNADZE NOTES PROGRESS OF IDEOLOGY WORK IN GEORGIA

LD271240 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The tasks of the republic's party organizations in implementing the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee on Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work were discussed today by a meeting of the party aktiv of Georgia attended by ideological workers. A report was made by Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia.

He, as well as other speakers, noted that ideological work in the republic has become richer in content and more varied; it is now more closely linked with the tasks of communist construction. Its quality, however, does not always correspond to the raised level of education and culture attained by the people.

The meeting discussed the personal example provided by the leader and his participation in ideological work. A decision was adopted to raise even higher the level of organizational, ideological and political education work.

TASS REPORTS ON PROGRESS OF SALYUT-6

ID272115 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 27, TASS--TASS special correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre:

Most of yesterday's working day of Soviet cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin aboard the Salyut-6-Soyuz-34 complex was dedicated to geophysical experiments. According to the research programme, they studied the earth's natural resources and environment, conducting visual observations and photography of parts of the European territory of the Soviet Union, the Urals and Kazakhstan.

Under the biological research programme a number of experiments were staged with the Oasis instrument to study the development of higher plants in conditions of space flight.

Yesterday the crew trained in mastering new methods of orienting the orbital complex by means of optical instruments.

Today joint Soviet-Bulgarian experiments are being conducted aboard the complex to study optical phenomena in the atmosphere and atmospheric contamination near large industrial areas. Used for experiments are the Spektr-15 and Duga instruments developed by Bulgarian specialists, and the station's photocameras.

During the day the cosmonauts made physical exercises on a trainer and ergometer, and recorded the experiments carried out.

According to reports of the crew and telemetric data, the onboard systems and scientific instrumentation are functioning normally. Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin are feeling well.

PROGRESS-7 TRANSPORT VESSEL LAUNCHED 28 JUNE

ID280146 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1026 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--The automatic freight transport vessel Progress-7 was launched in the Soviet Union today at 1225. The aim of the launching is to deliver to the Salyut-6 orbital station fuel for the motor installation and various cargo, and further to refine elements of design, on-board systems and equipment of the automatic cargo vessel.

The transport vessel has been put into orbit with the parameters: maximum distance from the surface of the earth 270 km; minimum 193 km; period of rotation 88.8 minutes; inclination 51.6 degrees.

The onboard systems of the Progress-7 vessel are functioning normally.

TASS REPORTS COSMOS 1109 LAUNCHED 27 JUNE

ID280718 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0706 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--Cosmos 1109 earth satellite was launched in the USSR on 27 June to continue space research. The initial period of rotation--12 hours; apogee--40,130 km, perigee--626 km, inclination of orbit--62.8 degrees. Apart from scientific apparatus, onboard the satellite there is a radio transmitter working at a frequency of 19.995 megahertz. The apparatus on the satellite is working normally.

VIGILANCE ESSENTIAL IN FACE OF IMPERIALISM'S INTRIGUES

LD271039 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "History Teaches Vigilance"]

[Text] "So as not to forget the reason for his existence, every military person or person involved in military affairs would be acting correctly if he kept this inscription in a prominent place: 'Remember the War.'"

These words by the celebrated Russian admiral, S.O. Makarov, still sound today as a call for vigilance. Repeating them, we think not of some abstract war but of the Great Patriotic War, which began 38 years ago--22 June 1941. Such a long memory strikes some people in the West as strange. Thus, the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL has written that, after visiting the M.V. Frunze Military Academy, Bonn's military attache in Moscow told his superiors in amazement that "the Soviet Union still has not forgotten 1941." However, there is nothing to be amazed at here. The Soviet people, who lost 20 million people in the last war, will never forget it and cannot forget it. "Remember the War"--whisper the gray walls of Brest fortress, toll the bells of Khatyn, say the bronze-cast defenders of Mamayev Kurgan and Malaya Zemlya and the liberators of Warsaw and Prague, calls the eternal flame on the heroes' memorials. Remembering the war means being in a state of constant readiness to defend the motherland, insuring its security and reliably guarding the peaceful creative labor of the Soviet people. This is demanded of us by the grim lessons of history and by the modern international situation.

While remembering the past we also always think of the present. Analogies are not always appropriate. But it is impossible not to recognize that the aggressive policy of imperialism, the policy of anti-Sovietism and anticommunism poses a threat to peace today, as also in the past. Hitler's attack on the Soviet Union was prepared by world imperialism, which was attempting to play the fascist card in the struggle against the world's first socialist state. The raving fuehrer accompanied his decision to attack our country with hypocritical shouts about the "Soviet threat." In the United States and Britain certain gentlemen called this decision a "gift of foresight" and campaigned for Germany and the USSR to be afforded the opportunity to "exhaust one another."

This criminal policy, which bears a noticeable similarity to the intentions and aspirations of modern liars about the "Soviet military threat" and of the enemies of peace and socialism, cost the peoples dearly.

The unparalleled feat of the Soviet people--who barred the brown barbarians' way to world domination, played the decisive role in the defeat of Hitlerite Germany and then of militarist Japan, liberated the peoples of many countries and saved all mankind from fascist slavery--will remain in people's memories. Our victory convincingly showed that there are no forces in the world which can crush socialism and break a people loyal to the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, devoted to the socialist motherland and united around the party of Lenin. The whole world saw that socialism is able to defend itself and to defeat its enemies. The results of the war are a terrible warning to modern aggressors.

In recent years, thanks to the efforts of, above all, the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, considerable successes have been achieved in strengthening peace and easing international tension, graphic new evidence of which is provided by the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms (SALT II) signed a few days ago. Peace has now reigned in Europe for more than three decades. This has never happened before.

It is said that people get accustomed to almost everything, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has pointed out in this connection. In war--to danger; in good times--to prosperity. People have begun getting accustomed to peace, and this is the best reward for everyone who has striven for detente, sparing no effort. But at the same time this is also a warning. The most dangerous thing would be to rest easy. We have no grounds for this. For, despite appreciable successes in detente, the international situation remains complex and contradictory. The aggressive forces of imperialism are trying to wreck detente and poison the international atmosphere. Brandishing the bogey of the mythical "Soviet threat," NATO militarists are inflating military budgets, stepping up the arms race, creating increasingly destructive and barbaric types of weapons and strengthening military blocs and bases. Imperialism and its accomplices are kindling fratricidal conflicts on the Asian and African continents and are seeking to preserve hotbeds of tension in the Near East, southern Africa and the Indochina Peninsula.

The lessons of the last war and the modern international situation oblige us not to allow any complacency but to expose and frustrate the aggressive intrigues of the enemies of peace. The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries are undertaking new efforts aimed at strengthening peace and consolidating the relaxation of international tension. In their opinion, it is an exceptionally important task to take practical measures to strengthen trust among states and to implement military detente on the European Continent. The major new initiative launched recently by the Warsaw Pact states that convening a conference at a political level with the participation of all European states, the United States and Canada opens up broad opportunities for examining specific steps in this sphere.

While warmly approving the peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries, Soviet soldiers consider it their sacred duty to maintain high vigilance toward the intrigues of imperialist and reactionary forces, to strengthen the defensive might of the socialist motherland and to enhance their combat readiness. The Soviet Armed Forces as a whole, every formation, every military unit and every combat ship must be constantly in a state of readiness which would rule out the slightest possibility of an aggressor catching us unaware.

Speaking from the platform of the 25th CPSU Congress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized: "No one must have any doubt that our party will do everything to insure that the Soviet Union's glorious Armed Forces continue to have at their disposal all the necessary means to fulfill their crucial task--to guard the Soviet people's peaceful labor and to be the bulwark of world peace."

Closely rallied around the Communist Party and the Soviet Government and infinitely devoted to their people, Soviet soldiers in single formation with the soldiers of the Warsaw Pact states' armies are reliably guarding the sacred borders of our motherland and of the socialist community countries, vigilantly standing guard over peace and the peoples' security and selflessly serving the great cause of communism.

IMPROVEMENT IN IDEOLOGICAL WORK URGED IN MILITARY

Border Guards Meeting

LD250757 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jun 79 p 2 LD

[Capt Third Class V. Makarov report under general headline: "To Improve the Effectiveness of Education"]

[Text] Red Banner Transcaucasus Border District--A meeting of the district's party aktiv has been held here to discuss the party organizations' tasks to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee resolution of 26 April 1979.

The report was delivered by Maj Gen M. Cheredilov, chief of the Political Department of the district's forces. The emissaries from the border exchanged opinions on ways to implement the important policy document and outlined specific measures to improve education work among the Border Guards. The following participated in the party aktiv meeting: Army Gen V. Matrosov, chief of the USSR KGB Border Troops; D. Patisashvili, secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee; Col Gen A. Inauri, chairman of the Georgian SSR KGB; and Col A. Latyshev, chief of the USSR KGB Border Troops Political Directorate.

Air Defense Forces Rally

LD210949 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Jun 79 p 2 LD

[Col V. Sklyankin report: "For Effective Education"]

[Text] A 2-day rally of the chiefs of the country's Air Defense Forces' political organs has been held. A report on the present state of and steps to further improve the ideological and political education work of political organs and party organizations in the light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee 26 April 1979 resolution was delivered by Col Gen S. Bobylev, chief of the country's Air Defense Forces' Political Directorate.

The chiefs of the political organs heard a number of reports and exchanged experience on work to achieve an integrated approach to the organization of the whole matter of educating personnel, to increase the educational role of military service and to raise the standard of party organizations' ideological lives on solving other topical tasks arising from the CPSU Central Committee resolution and on insuring their close connection with questions of strengthening combat readiness. The rally was addressed by Mar Avn A. Koldunov, commander in chief of the country's Air Defense Forces and USSR minister of defense.

GROUND FORCES MILITARY COUNCIL DISCUSSES TACTICAL TRAINING

LD271507 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Jun 79 p 2 LD

[Correspondent report: "Improving Tactical Training"]

[Text] The Ground Forces Military Council has examined the question of the state of, and measures for the improvement of the tactical training of units and formations. Col Gen M. Khomulo, Ground Forces deputy commander in chief of combat training, delivered a report.

It was noted that tactical training is the basis of field training. Its further improvement must be a subject for the constant concern of the commanders, political organs and staffs. Existing shortcomings were analyzed from positions of high exactingness with a consideration for the requirements of modern warfare. Ways of eliminating these shortcomings and ways for the successful solution of tactical training tasks in the summer instruction period were also determined. Special attention was paid to the improvement of the practical skill of officers. In this connection, emphasis was placed on the role of the military training establishments where there are considerable reserves for improving the graduates' tactical training.

Army Gen I. Pavlovskiy, commander in chief of the Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, and Army Gen S. Vasyagin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Ground Forces, spoke at the Military Council.